

Frequently asked questions: The impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS)

The coronavirus pandemic continued to affect data collection operations for the CPS/HVS during the second quarter of 2021, although to a lesser extent than previous quarters in that personal visits were allowed for 99 percent of the sample cases. Data users should understand and consider these changes in data collection operations when interpreting these CPS/HVS estimates and comparing with prior quarters and years. In particular, data users should apply caution when interpreting estimates of quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year changes, because the extent of changes in data collection operations may differ across time.

How did the data collection procedures change for the CPS/HVS in response to the coronavirus pandemic?

The Census Bureau suspended in-person data collection for the CPS/HVS on March 20th, 2020. The suspension of in-person interviews—termed *personal visits* by CPS/HVS—continued through the entirety of data collection for the second quarter during April, May, and June 2020. During this period, the Census Bureau continued to conduct the CPS/HVS by telephone, including efforts to collect telephone interviews for households and vacant units that would normally have been in-person interviews.

Beginning in July 2020, the Census Bureau began to reinstitute personal visits. The reintroduction of in-person data collection started in limited areas of the country in July, in additional areas in August 2020, and in all areas of the country by September and October 2020. For November and December 2020 in-person data collection was suspended for some areas based on local guidance, though to a lesser extent than the past two quarters. Also, beginning in December 2020, ‘drive-bys’ were allowed. Interviewers were allowed to drive by the sample unit, as another method to try to determine the vacancy status.

The data collection procedures for December 2020 continued to be in place through the first two quarters of 2021. In-person data collection was suspended in a small number of areas based on local guidance, and interviewers continued to be allowed to drive by the sample unit to determine the vacancy status.

The table below shows the percentage of the CPS/HVS sample cases where personal visits were allowed during 2020 and the first two quarters of 2021.

Table 1: Percent of sample cases where personal visits were allowed.

		Region			
	All	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Q2 2021 All Months	99%	100%	99%	100%	98%
June 2021	99%	100%	100%	100%	98%
May 2021	99%	100%	100%	100%	98%
April 2021	99%	100%	97%	100%	98%
Q1 2021 All Months	98%	100%	100%	100%	91%

March 2021	99%	100%	100%	100%	98%
February 2021	97%	100%	100%	100%	88%
January 2021	97%	100%	100%	100%	89%
Q4 2020 All Months	94%	100%	90%	100%	84%
December 2020	84%	100%	71%	100%	60%
November 2020	98%	100%	100%	100%	93%
October 2020	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Q3 2020 All Months	63%	95%	72%	45%	61%
September 2020	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
August 2020	50%	100%	70%	20%	47%
July 2020	39%	87%	47%	15%	36%
Q2 2020 All Months	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
June 2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
May 2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
April 2020	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The CPS/HVS sample design seeks to collect data on sampled housing units for a total of 8 months, meaning that interviewers attempt to complete an interview in each of those 8 months. Once selected, a housing unit is in the sample for 4 consecutive months, out for 8 months, and then in the sample for 4 months. Under normal procedures, the first and fifth interviews are conducted entirely via in-person interviews. In other months, a field representative can conduct a telephone interview instead of an in-person interview if certain conditions are met. The suspension of in-person interviews replaced these procedures, substituting telephone contact attempts for all sample housing units regardless of their month in sample. The removal of the in-person visit suspensions reversed this change, returning to the previous procedures for determining when a telephone interview attempt is allowed.

During the period when personal visits were suspended, the telephone contact attempts relied on phone numbers identified through multiple sources. For housing units with a completed interview in a previous month, interviewers attempted to contact the occupant or knowledgeable proxy interviewed during the previous month. Additionally, interviewers were encouraged to use the resources available to them to identify contact information for sample housing units and/or knowledgeable proxy respondents. These resources included internal resources such as purchased third-party telephone lookup databases, as well as public records databases such as tax assessor records. They also included telephone contacts with knowledgeable local sources such as landlords, leasing offices, neighbors, and postal workers who might be able to identify vacant units, provide contact information for the property owner, and/or complete a proxy interview.

What was the response rate for the second quarter of 2021?

The overall response rate for the second quarter of 2021 was 78 percent. This is approximately the same as the response rate for the previous quarter (78 percent in the first quarter 2021), but it is notably higher than the response rate for the same quarter of the previous year (67

percent in the second quarter of 2020). The overall response rate for the second quarter 2021 reflects three monthly data collection efforts in April, May, and June 2021. The monthly response rates were 79 percent in April, 78 percent in May, and 76 percent in June 2021.

During the first quarter of 2021, the monthly response rates were 78 percent in January, 78 percent in February, and 77 percent in March 2021.

During the fourth quarter 2020, the monthly response rates were 81 percent in October, 80 percent in November, and 77 percent in December.

During the third quarter 2020, the monthly response rates were 66 percent in July, 69 percent in August, and 79 percent in September. These monthly rates reflect the incremental reintroduction of personal visits during July, August, and September 2020.

During the second quarter of 2020, the monthly response rates were 70 percent in April, 67 percent in May, and 65 percent in June. These rates reflect no in-person visits for data collection.

During the first quarter of 2020, the monthly response rates were 82 percent in January, 83 percent in February, and 73 percent in March. These rates reflect the use of normal data collection procedures during January and February 2020 and the suspension of in-person interviews midweek during the data collection operations for March 2020. CPS/HVS data collection operations for each month begin at the start of the week containing the 19th and close out early the following week. The suspension of in-person interviews on March 20th, 2020 occurred on the Friday during the week of data collection. Interviewers were able to make at least one in-person visit attempt to most sample units before in-person visits were suspended.

The table below displays the monthly response rates for April, May, and June 2021 separately for each month in sample (MIS) group. For comparison, the table also displays similar estimates for each month and MIS in 2020.

Table 2: Response rate by month-in-sample (MIS) for each month in the Second Quarter 2021 and Second Quarter 2020 (unweighted).

Month in Sample	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	April 2020	May 2020	June 2020
Total	79	78	76	70	67	65
1	75	74	72	47	48	48
2	78	78	76	64	56	56
3	78	78	76	76	68	61
4	79	79	78	78	77	61
5	79	77	74	69	68	68
6	78	80	77	73	71	71
7	80	79	78	76	74	72
8	83	81	79	78	78	74

Note: The overall unweighted response rates in the table may differ slightly from the weighted response rates cited in the text. Response rates are calculated as the ratio of completed interviews to the sum of completed interviews and Type A noninterviews excluding Type B vacants and Type C ineligible.

How does the CPS/HVS weighting and methodology account for non-response?

The CPS/HVS methodology assumes that the in-person visits and other data collection steps will allow interviewers to make a determination for every unit in the sample of whether the unit is an occupied unit with a completed CPS interview or a Type A (eligible but no data collected/refusal), Type B (eligible but unoccupied/vacant), or Type C (ineligible/not a residential unit) non-interview. In months when normal data collection procedures are in place, this process relies on in-person visits to allow the interviewer to observe the visible attributes of the unit and attempt to contact neighbors or other individuals who may have knowledge of the vacancy status of the unit in order to identify all potential HVS-eligible units. Following the suspension of in-person interviewing, the number of HVS eligible interviews (Type Bs) declined in April, May, and June relative to their historical averages, and the number of Type A units increased. Type A units continued to be elevated in July and August, relative to their historical averages, and Type B units continued to be depressed. But Type A units returned closer to their historical average in September, October, November, and December and continuing through the second quarter 2021. These changes may be due to the data collection changes resulting in more units with unresolved interview statuses or to a true decrease in the number of vacant units. The data collected do not distinguish between these possibilities.

The CPS/HVS weighting and estimation procedures are designed under the assumption that the data collection procedures will accurately determine the interview status (Type A, B, or C) of the units in the housing sample. The weights adjust for changes over time in the incidence of Type A noninterviews relative to completed interviews for occupied units. However, the weighting methodology does not include a non-response component to adjust for changes in the response rate of vacant units. Instead, the methodology assumes that all HVS-eligible vacant units will be identified by the in-person data collection attempts. If the suspension of in-person interviews reduced the ability of interviewers to complete data collection for HVS-eligible vacant units, the impact would be a lower estimate of the vacancy rate.

In addition to the implications for the overall level of the vacancy rate estimates, data users should also consider the potential for the changes in data collection procedures to disproportionately affect data collection among some groups more than others, along with the consequences of differential non-response for the CPS/HVS estimates. Because the CPS/HVS weights for vacant units do not include a non-response component to adjust for differences in the response rates of different subgroups, the CPS/HVS estimates would reflect any differences in the relative response rates of specific subgroups. For example, if the changes in data collection procedures increased the difficulty of data collection for vacant rental units more than vacant homeowner units, the CPS/HVS estimates would reflect the impact on data collection by showing a relatively larger reduction in the rental vacancy rate than in the homeowner vacancy rate.

Were there any changes to the methodology for processing the data or producing estimates?

No, there were no changes to the procedures used to process the data and produce estimates. The CPS/HVS methodology is described in Technical Paper #77, "[Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey—America's Source for Labor Force Data](#)," published in October 2019.

Census is conducting ongoing research to understand the extent to which the changes in data collection procedures were accompanied by changes in nonresponse and sample composition, along with the implications of such changes for the CPS/HVS estimates. As part of this effort, we recently released a working paper that presents the results of nonresponse analyses and that examines the sensitivity of CPS/HVS estimates to the use of an alternative nonresponse weighting adjustment (Spader et.al. 2021), <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2021/demo/SEHSD-WP2021-04.html>

Could the changes in data collection procedures affect the CPS/HVS estimates of vacancy?

The changes in data collection procedures could have affected the CPS/HVS estimates of vacancy for the second quarter of 2021, as well as earlier quarters, although to a much lesser extent than data collected in the second and third quarters of 2020. As cited in the above table, 98 percent of the country was open for personal visits in the first quarter 2021 and 99 percent of the country was open for personal visits in the second quarter 2021.

The methodology for producing the CPS/HVS estimates of vacancy rates assumes that all HVS-eligible vacant units will be identified through the in-person data collection procedures. To the extent that the changes in data collection procedures resulted in some vacant units being classified as Type A nonresponses rather than HVS-eligible vacant units, the CPS/HVS estimates will underestimate the true vacancy rate. Because the data collection changes occurred in response to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is difficult to separate the effects of the data collection changes from the effects of COVID-19. Data users should therefore exercise caution when comparing the estimates to previous quarters, interpreting the differences between quarters to reflect both the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of changes in data collection procedures.

Could the changes in data collection procedures affect the CPS/HVS estimates of the homeownership rate?

The changes in data collection procedures could have affected the CPS/HVS estimates of the homeownership rate for the second quarter 2021, as well as earlier quarters. In particular, data users should consider the potential for the suspension of in-person interviews to disproportionately affect the response rates of renters versus homeowners. For example, if response rates declined further among rental units than homeowner units following the suspension of in-person interviews, the effects on the CPS/HVS estimates would be a lower estimate of the number of rental households, a higher estimate of the number of homeowner households, and a higher estimate of the homeownership rate. Data users should therefore exercise caution when comparing the

second, third, and fourth quarter 2020 estimates as well as first quarter and second quarters 2021 estimates to previous quarters, interpreting the differences between quarters to reflect both the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of changes in data collection procedures.

Could the changes in data collection procedures affect the CPS/HVS estimates of the housing inventory composition?

The changes in data collection procedures could have affected the CPS/HVS estimates of the components of the housing inventory. The CPS/HVS weights are controlled to the total number of housing units in the United States, so the estimated number of all housing units in the housing inventory is not affected by the data collection changes. However, the potential impacts of the data collection changes on the estimates of vacancy and tenure described in the previous sections could affect the estimated components of the housing inventory. Specifically, any change in the estimated vacancy rate will affect both the estimated number of vacant units and the estimated number of occupied units, because the sum of vacant and occupied units must equal the total number of housing units in the United States. Data users should therefore consider the CPS/HVS weighting methodology when interpreting the estimates of the components of the housing inventory.

Could the changes in data collection procedures affect estimates of quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year change in the CPS/HVS estimates?

The changes in data collection procedures could affect the estimates of quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year change. The previous sections describe how the changes in data collection procedures could affect the estimates of vacancy rates, the homeownership rate, and the housing inventory for a specific quarter. Because the changes in data collection procedures continued to evolve across data collection months, the impacts of these changes on CPS/HVS estimates may also differ across quarters. Data users should therefore consider the data collection procedures present in each quarter being compared—and any differences between quarters—when interpreting estimates of quarter-to-quarter or year-to-year change. For example, Table 1 shows that no personal visits were allowed during the second quarter of 2020, but that 99 percent of sample housing units were eligible for personal visits during the second quarter of 2021. Estimates of the change in the homeownership rate from the second quarter of 2020 to the second quarter of 2021 may therefore reflect the differences in data collection procedures between quarters in addition to the actual change in homeownership.

Can Census release supplemental estimates for the time periods or geographies when in-person data collection was reinstituted?

The table below contains supplemental estimates for a subsample that is defined to reflect the geographies where in-person data collection has been re-instituted for all sampled housing units. Panel A of the table reports estimates when the second quarter 2021 sample is limited to the

subset of geographies where in-person data collection was allowed during all three months of data collection (April, May, and June 2021). The second columns present estimates for the second quarter of 2019 when the sample is limited to the same subset of geographies, and the third column presents estimates of the change over this period.

Panel B contains the publicly-released estimates in each quarter using the full sample of cases. These estimates are identical to the estimates published in the HVS press release and detailed tables for each quarter. They are included in the table below for ease of reference.

Table 3: Supplemental estimates for geographies where personal visits were allowed.

A. Supplemental estimates for the subset of geographies where personal visits were allowed in all three months of data collection for the Second Quarter 2021						
	Second Quarter 2021		Second Quarter 2019		Change: Q2 2019 to Q2 2021	
	Rate	MOE	Rate	MOE	Rate	MOE
Rental vacancy rate	6.2%	0.2%	6.8%	0.3%	-0.6%	0.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	-0.4%	0.1%
Gross vacancy rate	11.1%	0.3%	12.2%	0.3%	-1.1%	0.3%
Homeownership rate	65.4%	0.5%	64.1%	0.5%	+1.3%	0.7%
Response rate	78%	(X)	83%	(X)	-5.0%	(X)
B. CPS/HVS published estimates for the full sample						
	Second Quarter 2021		Second Quarter 2019		Change: Q2 2019 to Q2 2021	
	Rate	MOE	Rate	MOE	Rate	MOE
Rental vacancy rate	6.2%	0.2%	6.8%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.3%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	-0.4%	0.1%
Gross vacancy rate	11.0%	0.3%	12.2%	0.3%	-1.2%	0.3%
Homeownership rate	65.4%	0.5%	64.1%	0.5%	+1.3%	0.7%

^aA margin of error is a measure of an estimate's reliability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

What about the estimates for the 75 largest MSAs?

In the second quarter 2021, all 75 areas were eligible for in-person data collection.

In the first quarter 2021, all 75 areas were eligible for in-person data collection except for parts of Albuquerque, NM, Fresno, CA, and Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA.

In the fourth quarter 2020, all 75 areas were eligible for in-person data collection, except for parts of Albuquerque, NM, Chicago-Naperville, Joliet, IL-IN-WI, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI, Fresno, CA, Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, Milwaukee, Waukesha, West

Allis, WI, Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI, Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA, Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA, San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA, San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, and Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA.

Will in-person data collection be allowed in all areas in the third quarter 2021?

The extent of in-person data collection in the third quarter of 2021 has not yet been determined, but the situation has been improving in recent months as 99 percent of the country was open for in-person interviewing in the second quarter 2021. At the time of this release, we do not know if any areas will be closed for in-person interviewing in July. We do not know if the pandemic will require more data collection changes for the safety of our field representatives and respondents. Any changes in data collection procedures in July to September 2021 will be described in the release of the Third Quarter 2021 CPS/HVS estimates—which is scheduled for October 26, 2021.